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DE LESSEPS SENTENCED. THE COUNT FINED AND CONDEMNED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Charles De Lesseps, Pontane, Cottu, and Fiffel Also Sentenced to Imprisonment-The Pleas of the Defendants Not Aulde-Presiding Judge Perivier Comments on the High-handed Course of the Prisoners -It is Thought in Paris that the Sentence Upon Count de Lesseps Will Not Be Carried Out-No Sympathy Felt for Charles.

PARIS. Feb. 9. - Expectation that the sentences of the prisoners in the Panama trial would be delivered this afternoom brought eager crowds to the Court of Appeals building before 11 o'clock this morning. The approaches to the court were filled to the last niche by noon, and five minutes after the doors were thrown open the room was packed to suffocation.

Presiding Judge Perivier read the decison after having dismissed the prisoners' plea that they should benefit by the statute of limitation. Although the bases of the judgments were given in exceptionally minute de tail, the audience listened from first to last with the greatest interest.

The charge of fraudulent proceedings agninst Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henry Cottu, and Marius Fontano was held to be proved. On this point the judgment referred to the company's methods in issuing loans, the mendacious official bulletins, and the persistent puffling done by the press at the instance of the directors. These practices, the judgment said, when not directly originated or endorsed by the directors, had been connived at by them.

Ferdinand do Lesseps, aided and abetted by his son Charles, M. Cottu and M. Fontane, had persistently concealed the operations of the canal company, in order that the quotation of shares might not be affected unfavorably. shares might not be affected uniavorably. The directors had dealt with underwriting syndicates, which, as far as their utility was concerned, were fletitious and were known to be fletitious. In underwriting loans these syndicates had taken upon themselves no risks, and yet they had received enormous sums from the company. The expenses necessarily attendant upon the issue of loans had been grossly exaggerated by the directors, and this exaggeration also constituted a fraudulent act.

The plea of the defence that, despite these

The plea of the defence that, despite these fraudalient acts, the directors were not amenable because the loan especially in question had not succeeded, the decision pronounced worthless in view of the evidence that the directors had not succeeded, the decision pronounced worthless in view of the evidence that the directors had not secupled to expose the capital of the company to the risks involved in the fresh issue, and even reiterated their promises to complete the canal with the proceeds of the loan. By article 408 of the code, concerning treach of trust, it was not necessary that the money should have been misappropriated or equandered, or should have been filed the directors, in order that they be found guilty. Their fraudulent intent was the same whether or not their purpose was carried out. This intent was proved by the fact that the sums paid to Baron de Reinach, Hugo Oberndoorffer, and others could not be regarded as having been subscribed for the purposes to which they were put. the plea of the defence that, despite these

were put.
In dealing with Gustave Elffel's breach of trust the decision said that M Elffel had received 120,000,000 francs for the construction of ten locks, and had promised to complete them by 1800. The evidence had shown that he had not even purchased the specified materials. he had not even purchased the specified materials necessary in the construction of these locks; in fact, he had bought in France all told but I, 223,000 francs' worth of material. He had pretended furthermore to fulfit the obligations he had undertaken, while, in reality, he was simply misapprobriating the funds.

In conclusion Judge Perivier read these sentences:

Ferdinand de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.
Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.
Marius Fontaine, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.
Henry Cottu, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

and 3,000 france fine.

Henry Cotto, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 france fine.

Gustave Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and

Gustave Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and 20,000 francs fine.

Immediately after the reading of the sentences, M. Eiffel left the court room with his counsel, whom he has instructed to appeal to the High Court of Cassation. Charles de Lesseps and Marius Fontane remained under arrest. Both looked languard and disheartened as they departed with Henry Cottu for the office of the Public Prosecutor.

The Chamber of indictments has had published its reasons for throwing out the true bill found by M. Franqueville against M. Rouvier While admitting that M. Rouvier received the Fanama chock for 50,000 francs, in 1888, from M. Vlasto, the Chamber held that no connection had been established between

no connection had been established between the accordance of the money and M. Rouvier's vote on the Lottery Loan bill.

The senteneing of the prisoners in the Pana-ma trial caused the utmost consternation. The intense excitoment at the Palais Justice in the morning was increased in the afternoon by the prolonged absence of the Judges from court.

court.

It was shortly after noon when the court assembled, yet not until 4 o'clock did the Judges take their places. The delay was said to be due to the necessity of a final consultation, which the proceedings in the Chamber yesterday causer to be postponed until 11 o'clock this morning.

Charles de Lesseps was calm during the recital of the decision, but burst into tears when he heard sentence passed upon his father. M.

this morning.

Charles de Lesseps was calm during the recital of the decision, but burst into terrs when he heard sentence passed upon his father. M. Fontane also was prestrated. Charles de Lesseps sent a telegram to La Chesnave informing Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial.

Mine, de Lesseps of the result of the trial.

Mine, de Lesseps probably will not communicate the news to her husband unless compelled by circumstances to do so. The general belief is that the sentence will never be executed against him.

The times increased were the utmost legal penaity, but they will not prevent action at law to recover the money squandered.

The only possible append from the decision given to day is one to the Court of Cassation for the revision of the sentence. If any legal flaw can be found in the trial, such an appeal will undoubtedly be taken in each case.

The excitement caused by the announcement of the sentences in the parliamentary hobbies, on the streets, and in the cales surbassed anything of the kind since the opening of the Panama investigation.

The newspaper tooths were besteged by crowds fighting for the successive special editions. Newspapers sold like wilding and as the huvers hustened back to secure copies containing later news.

The complete absence of sympathy for Chastand the punitar verdict seems to be that he has and the popular verdict seems to be that he has and the parama bribery.

The worst feature of the situation is that the

paid the renalty for withholding the names of Royalist Deputies who were implicated in the Ramma britery.

The worst feature of the situation is that the sentences have failed to dispel the suspicious doubts of the people as to the honesty of the Government's intentions. The contrast between the treatment accorded M. Rowier and that to which the directors have been subjected is the subject of much bitter criticism.

The immediate consequence of the trial is likely to be the cessation of investigation while the panicky feeling will continue.

This evening the houses of the convicted directors were thronged with sympathizing visitors and journalists. According to the French law, M. Effel and M. Cottu need not surrender themsolves for several weeks.

The Government is expected to call for a vote of confidence on Saturday or Monday. The prevalent opinion is that the Ribot Cabinet will be permitted to remain in office until the budget shall have been voted. The Cavalgnac incident has been variously explained. Some say that it was due to a plan of Caraliot, Casimir-Perrier, and Cavalgnac to render succeptious (demenceau's role as a wrecker of Ministers, Others consider the speech the logical consequence of Bourgeois's course in protecting Floquet.

Wousded in a Duel.

Wounded in a Duel.

Paris, Feb. 9.-A duel was fought to-day between M. Norbert de Benoit, Deputy from Aveyron, and M. Marie-Emile Goussot. Deputy or St. Denis, in consequence of remarks made by Goussot in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. The two men fought with swords and, although Benoit is considerably older, being about 55 years of age, while Goussot is only a little over 30, Benoit proved himself the better swordsman, and succeeded in wounding his opponent.

Insuring World's Pair Tourists,

Paris, Feb. 9. Sixty leading French, Belgian, and German insurance companies have guab, and German insurance companies have formed a syndicate to insure Puropean visitors to the Chicago World's Fair against death or disability on the journey or during the sojourn in Chicago. The maximum jeriod for this class of insurance is three months. The syndicate has a guarantee fund of 500,000,000 france, and will limit insurance on each steamship to the amount of 0,000,000 france. THE IRISH DYNAMITERS.

Debate in the Commons on the Question of their Release,

LONDON, Feb. 9.- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said that, although he was unwilling to do anything to check liberty of discussion, the time had come when the Government must intervene in order to expedite the introduction of the Home Rule bill. The bill ought to be introduced on Monday. It had already in anticipation been denounced in the most violent terms, and if the debate was not closed to-morrow he would appeal to the House to sit on Saturday until the debate on the address would be finished.

Mr. Gladstone moved that the rule providing for the adjournment of the House at midnight be suspended in order that the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech might he brought to an end as speedily as possible The motion was agreed to.

Mr. John E. Redmond (Parnellite), member

for Waterford City, then resumed the debate on the address. He moved the adoption of an amendment declaring in favor of the release of the men now undergoing imprisonment for treason felony. Mr. Redmond quoted from speeches made by Mr. John Morley. Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other Ministerialists in support of his motion. He argued that these speeches had created the expectation that amnesty would be granted to the convicted men. The Irish Nationalists, Mr. Redmond declared. did not approve of the use of dynamite. and made no attempt to condone the crimes of those who had used it. The prisoners had already suffered terribly. Some had died others had gone mad, while still others were broken in health. It would

be a noble and numane act to open the prison doors in the cases of these men. (Cheers from the Irish henches).

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that the hormal that he he can be added to the the trish and that the her of the prison of the pris

WRECK OF THE TRINACRIA.

Struck on a Rock in a Storm and Most of Her Passengers and Crew were Drowned. Mangin, Feb 9 - A despatch from Corunna says that the Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, which was reported yesterday as having been lost on Cape Villano, one of the northwesterly points of the province of Galicia. grounded at the exact spot where the British twin screw-cruiser Serpent was lost on Nov. 10, 1890, when of the 276 persons on board only three were saved. The Trinscria has completely broken up. Her crew numbered nearly all of them had sustained more or less serious injuries. There were a number o passengers on the steamer, mostly members of the mission of Gibraltar and soldiers be longing to the garrison at that place. Among the women on board were Mrs. Rell. who was on her way to rejoin her husband: Miss Sevell, belonging to the mission, who was returning from a furlough: Miss Stirling, a novice, and Kitty Smith, a child. All the women on board were drowned.

The survivors of the disaster say that the Trinacria struck the Bermelias Rocks at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, in a dense for, An enormous hole was torn in her hull, and she began to fill and sink immediately. The weather was bad and terrifle breakers swept clean over the vessel, carrything everything before them. Several of the crew were caught up by the seas and carried overhoard. Shortly after the steamer struck her masts went over the side, but nothing was done or could have been done to clear her of the weeks age. The seven survivors, seeing that there was no possible chance of the steamer being saved, jumped into the sea and were washed ashore. They landed aimost naked, their clothing having been torn off in the ferrible buffetings they received while trying to reach the shore. The beach is strewn with codies washed from the steamer. Large quantities of cargo are also coming ashore. A tremendously heavy sea is still running, which renders it impossible for small hoats to approach the place where the Trinacria went down. The wreek, or what remains of it, is lying on a rock only a short distance from the shore. turning from a furlough: Miss Stirling, a novice, and Kitty Smith, a child. All the

lying on a rock only a short distance from the shore.

The Trinscria was an Iron, screw, bark-rigged vessel of 2.256 gross tone burden and 424 horse power. She had six bulkheada. She was built at Fort Glasgow in 1871, by Duncan & Co., and was last survoyed at New York in 1891. Her dimensions were: Length, 30% feet; beam, 34.4; depth of hold, 26.3. In October last the steamer Roumania, belonging to the Anchor line, was lost on the Portuguese coast, a short distance south of where the Trinscria has been wrecked. The Roumania had 122 cersons on board, of whom only nine were saved.

With all the contemptible methods employed by rival eigarette makers to suppress the "Admiral," it maintains the highest popularity of any cigarette wherever they are introduced. This eigarette is not made by a trust, and no little picture cards are given away with them .- Adc.

New fast line to Ottawa via New York Central, Through sleeping cars - 4de.

TO SAVE BOSTON'S COMMON.

THE WOMEN PLOCK TO THE STATE HOUSE TO OPPOSE A BILL.

Opposition to the Plan to Give Up Part o the Historic Spot to a Railroad Company tor Storage Purposes in a Rapid Transit Scheme-Women Hiss at the Hearing.

Boston, Feb. 9.- The women of Boston enered a protest against the surrender of Boston Common to the West End Street Railway for tracks and storage purposes this morning at the State House, and they did so with vigor. The historic protest of the Boston boys against British interference with their coasting was nothing compared with the present agitation. Two days ago the women of Boston began to see that the proposed rapid transit scheme included taking part of the Common, and since then 1,500 of them signed a remonstrance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's name headed this list, and it was followed by that of Mrs. Mary Hemenway. Then came an array of women's signatures such as was probably never before presented to the Legislature in behalf of any

Preserving the old Common is exclusively a woman's movement. On the petition are the names of the Lowells, the Sears, the Amorrs. the Winthrops, the Cabots, the Coolidges, the Paines, the Peabodys, the Bigelows, the Hoopers, the Welds, the Quincys, the Warrens, the Appletons, and hundreds of others of high degree. This is what the women said:

We plead for the preservation of Boston Common in itsentirety. We hold that the trust committed to us must not be betrayed: that the silent but powerful plea of the poor of a large section of our city must for humanity's sake be regarded; that this one source of healthful life for all those who live and toll within its reach must not be cut off. Grateful for what it has been to us and to ours in daily ministering to mind and heart, we would perpetuate its blessings unstinted to future generations.

seen to us and to ours in daily ministering to mind and heart, we would perpetuate its blessings unstituted to future generations.

The green room at the State House was packed. Hundrods of women were there. Mrs. J. P. Brown superintended matters for the signers.

"What's this document?" she exclaimed in answer to an inquirer's question. "Well, it's a remonstrance from over 1,500 women against taking the Common. We mean to show that some one has an interest in this matter besides the men and the big corporations. Just look over this list and see who these women are. Here, I beg pardon, but you can't sign," she said to an anxious young man desirous of subscribing his name. "This is confined to the women. We are going to see what influence we have of our own accord."

Senator Kittredge opened proceedings by explaining the different schemes proposed involving taking a portion of the Common for rapid transit purposes. The women were all expectant. Judging from the number of persons present." said Senator Kittredge, "one might think that there was a petition here to sell the Common, but such is not the speakers. Senator Kittredge suggested five minutes. Senator kittredge suggested five minutes. Senator kittredge suggested five minutes. Senator Leary didn't want to shut the ladies off like that. He thought they ought to have fifteen minutes each. H. G. Allen, who led the women's forces and was to open the discussion, protested against such a limitation, and said that Mayor Matthews talked two hours yesterday on his side of the question and no limit was suggested.

"But he represented the whole city of Boston." Chairman Kittredge said.

This remark created considerable indignation, "No! No! No!" punctuated with hisses and other expressions of disapproval, came from various parts of the room. Ten minutes was finally put as the limit to -peeches. There were so many remonstrants who desired to be heard that the hearing was continued to night. When the morning session broke up the members of the committee and the remonstr

ECONOMITES IN A WRANGLE. John Duss Accused of Immoralities and s

Receiver Asked For. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 0.-The wrangle in the Economite Society came up in court to-day. The minority, composed of Benjamin and Henry Feucht, their wives, and five others, made application in the Beaver County Court at Beaver for a receiver.

They charge Duss and Siber, the two trustees, with fraud, say that immorality prevails in the society, the trustees and others being continually drunk, and that the two trustees are living with their wives, although

continually drunk, and that the two trustees are living with their wives, although sworn to cellihacy. They charge also that Duss is scheming to take Dr. Teed, the Koreshan messiah, into the society and that it is his intention to turn the society into a manufacturing corporation, and that feed has been selling off the society's property and devoting the meney to his own use.

The petitioners ask that the society's affairs be wound up and that there be a division of the assets if there be any, and that the trustees be entoined from exercising further authority. They also charge that the society is now insolvent, although in 1889 it was worth \$4,000,000. The application abounds in seathing charges.

Duss, it is alleged, has sought to cast discredit upon the teachings of the founder of said society, has declared that it is a question whether the historical Christ or the Christof the Christians was the true Christ, and has preached the doctrines of Teed, and has courted a sympathy with one Michael K. Mills, commonly known as "Prince Michael" of Detroit, another pretender of divine attributes, now serving a term in prison.

PITTSBURGH ANARCHISTS CONVICTED.

Friends, Guilty of Conspiracy.

Bauer and Nold, Who Were Berkman PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.-Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, the Anarchists, were on trial to-day for conspiracy to incite a riot in Homestead during the labor troubles there. They distribute inflammatory circulars, advising the strikers to use dynamite. The crowd in the lobby was composed mostly of German Anarchists It took the jury only ten minutes to bring in a verdict of guilty, the defendants practically acknowledging their guilt. Alexander Berkman, who tried to kill Mr. Frick, was brought from the penitentiary, but did not testify in the case. He has become so stout on prison fare that he outgrow his clothes and had to be supplied with a larger outfit. Bauer was fined \$50 and sentenced to sixty days in jail by Judge Siaglo for contempt of court for having refused to tell who was present at Nold's house when the circulars were crinted, saying it would incriminate a friend. They will be tried on another charge to morrow.

In sentencing Hauer for contempt of court Judge Siaglo said: "I want it distinctly understood that men coming to this country must abide by its laws and the rules of the courts. If they don't do so they will have to leave the country or go to jail." It took the jury only ten minutes to bring in

HAD A PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE It Wouldn't Move Perpetually, and the Bar-ber Who Invented It Shot Himself.

Max Meinhart of 300 West Thirty-sixth street shot himself yesterday afternoon at the southwest corner of the ball ground in Central Park in the place called Cut Rock. He died in Roosevelt Hospital.

In his pockets were found two one-dollar bills, a white cotton handkerchief marked bills, a white cotton handkerchlef marked with the letter "M.." and a number of loose papers, a torn registered letter receipt, a clipping from a German newspaper, and a pair of spectacles in a case. Meinhart was a larter by trade. He had formerly lived in Brooklyn, but had not been there for six weeks.

At his lodgings it was said that he had invented a "perpetual motion machine" and was trying to sell it. It is supposed that he had discovered that he could not make his invention work.

Took a Dose of Paris Green

John Cuntzler, who lived at 9 First street. committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking Paris green. He had been out of work for some time, and was despondent, with bills for rent and groceries, due and no money to meet them. He leaves a wife.

"Mathematical Heads." If you have a boy with a mathematical heed have him learn the highest salaried profession in the world. Circular on application. Saulson Cutting and Grading School, 73S Broadway.—Ads. POLITICAL UNION.

Another Canadian Newspaper Converted to the Annexation Idea.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9. - One of the latest Canadian journals to become an advocate of political union is the Daily Ontario, published in Bella. ville. In its last issue this paper says:

"Continental union is the rather euphonious name under which a powerful organization is being formed in Canada. What does it mean? Just what the words signify-a union of the countries on this continent for political and commercial purposes. Those who are prominent in advocating this almost revolutionary doctrine are not all Liberals in political faith. There are just as many Conservatives on rolled as members of the new order of citizenship, and all are actuated by a single motive the removal of trade barriers and the introduction of a freer and broader basis of international intercourse. They assert, with much reason, that a true patriot will seek to benefit his country by whatever means he finds most potent and available. They do not want forced separation from existing regulations. but depend on the conviction of public opin-ion that such a union will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

"As the United States control the largest interest on this continent, possess the greatest wealth, and has the largest population, it is only reasonable that her institutions should yield less in the consummation of the scheme. It may be called annexation, as it would vir-tually be, but it is something different from a complete surrender of all differences in political and judicial usages. I'rof. Goldwin Smith, as President of the organization in this province and as the most authoritative exponent of the principle, seems to regard the novement as an indispensable alternative under existing difficulties in trade matters. He has the courage of his convictions, too

under existing difficulties in trade matters. He has the courage of his convictions, too, and vulgar abuse by Tory organs cannot frighten him from a course he is convinced is marked by true patriotism.

"There are many others less prominent who are equally as fearless in the advocacy of a change in our relationship with the great American republic, where our best market must be found. The time has come when sentiment gives place to reason fortified by solid facts and convincing figures. Something must be done to remove the cloud of depression that has too long rested upon our fair land and open the way for increased prosperity. The resources are abundant, but want of means for development, and perhaps want of enterorise, also, renders them of little value in the increase of national prosperity. We are fully convinced that a closer union with the United States for all purposes would speedily change the present aspect of affairs and brighten the prospect of all classes. We value certain features of our institutions as being purer and safer than similar ones in the United States, but we must expect to sacrifice something in order to secure so much that will benefit us. It is the leaven that will work wonderful results in the body politic before another appeal is made to the people for a verdict on federal policies."

NO MORE FREE COAL

The Pennsylvania Railway Takes Steps to Stop a South Amboy Practice.

NEW BRUNSWICE, Feb. 9.-The Pennsylvania Railroad has been a heavy loser this winter by the habit which has become quite popular among the people who live near its coal depots at South Amboy of providing themselves with what coal they needed for their families. A lew days ago the railroad officials came to the conclusion that furnishing free coal to some two or three hundred families in South Amboy was not the way to roll up big dividends Yesterday there were thirty-five persons ar rested for stealing coal from the company's stores and the whole lot were fined \$13 each and then released with an admonition that the company would prosecute any further attempts. This proceeding was more than many of the guilty ones could understand. Some of the younger generation could not be made to believe that there was any other way of getting believe that there was any other way of getting coal save from the railroad company, having been brought up that way from infancy.

Warrants are out for nearly 100 persons who have been brought up in the same school. They will be taken into custody to-morrow. Those who cannot pay the fine will have to go to jail. The usual method of obtaining free coal has been by taking it away in baskets from the coal cars and the immense heaps in the yards. Wheel barrows are a more popular conversance at night. That means saving several trips and being altogether more handy. The thefts of coal have been common to all classes, and as the railroad men themo all classes, and as the railroad men them-

to all classes, and as the railrond men themsolves were the most flagrant transgressors,
the will has gone unchecked for years.
"Why, it is an outrage that our supply should
be cut off," said an aged citizen of South
Amboy to the Sun reporter this morning with
an emotion that resembled righteous indignation. "Why I should buy coal when I have
lived nigh this railroad for nearly twentyseven years gets me." He is one of the pillars
of the Baptist Church, and there were plenty
of others who expressed themselves similarly.

DEATH OF LOUIS J. JENNINGS.

The Well-known Journalist and Member o Parliament Dies in England

LONDON, Feb. 9.-The death is announced to day of Mr. Louis John Jennings (Conservative) member of the House of Commons for Stock port.

Mr. Jennings was born in London in 1836 He was special correspondent of the London Times in India and the United States from 1863 to 1888. He had editorial charge of the New York Times during the ex-Tweed ring, and just before he left New York for England in 1876, he received a letter signed by Chester A. Arthur afterward President of the United States; the lovernor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and many prominent lawyers, hanking him for his distinguished services to

thanking him for his distinguished services to the community.

Mr. Jennings married Madeline L. Henriques, an actress, in 1807. He was elected to Parliament from Stockport in 1885. He has been recently contributing letters to the Herald signed "A Member of Parliament."

Mr. Jennings is the author of "Eighty Years of Hepublican Government in the United States." "The Millionaire." "Field Paths."

"Rambles Among the Hills." "Mr. Gladstone, a Study," and "The Philadelphians."

RUFUS HATCH SINKING

His Wife Also Is Ill, and Her Husband's ondition Is Not Told to Her.

Rufus Hatch, for more than thirty years one of the most noted figures in Wall street, is in a critical condition of health at his house in Spurten Duyvil. His physicians say that he is

gradually sinking.

Mr. Hatch has not been able to leave his

Mr. Hatch has not been able to leave his home for nearly four weeks, and has been confined to his bed for more than a week. He is suffering from weak heart, complicated with other affections, principally of the liver. He has been attended by Dr. Darlington of Kingsbridge and Dr. Henry Nicoll of this city. Dr.

bridge and Dr. Henry Nicoli of this city. Dr. Darlington has visited the patient twice a day for several weeks, and informed the family that there was little hope.

Mrs. Hatch has been ill for some time, also, and the knowledge of her husband's critical condition has been kept from her. On that account, also, Mrs. Hatch is illness has been kept quiet, as it was feared that she might learn the tuth through the inquiries of friends. Several of Mr. Hatch's children by his first wife and the four children of his present, wife are at the homestead. Mr. Hatch is 600 years old.

Dock Commusioners Object to the Contrac

mmissioners will probably en The Dock gainst the Webster bill, recently er a protest Albany, which provides that the introduced rmed by the Dock Department performed hereafter by con-department is supplied with a lant, and employs 700 men. work now per of this city tractors. To million-dollars

th Needs No Color" son and probability, and when ettes the Old Dominion prove and skill of their manufacture r first place in public favor, losed in each package.—Adv. BURNED IN AN ASYLUM FIRE.

FORTY-FOUR INMATES OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTION DEAD.

The County Asylum Near Dover Destroyed by Fire - Only Three of the Inmates Escaped Death-Lost in the Confusion.

DOVER N. H. Fab Q -The Income sevium of Strafford county workhouse, about four miles out of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night, and forty-four of the inmates were burned to death.

The building was a two-story wooden affair, 130 by 35 feet, and burned like tinder, and only three of the inmates-Rose Sanborn, James Dailey, and Frank Ducharme-were rescued. In making his rounds shortly after 10

o'clock Night Watchman Wilbur Chesley dis-He at once gave an alarm, and William P. Driscoll, the keeper, and attendants rushed

through the inmates' quarters, which were mainly on the second floor. They burst the locks to the cells and tried to arouse the inmates to their serious danger. The fire had gained a rapid headway and the majority of the inmates were so bewildered and

confused that they stopped the escape of the others. The scene was heartrending. Keeper Driscoll used every possible effort to liberate the inmates and remained in the building until he was obliged to jump for his

He sprang from a second-story window in order to save himself. A messenger was at once despatched to this city for assistance. and a steamer and part of the department was

Before assistance arrived the building was in ruins. By the efforts of the firemen the main building of the county institution was

The fire brightly illuminated the country for many miles. The inmates could be plainly seen as they tossed about in the fire.

The fire was first discovered in a cell occuled by a woman named La Fomlan. If was very small, but Watchman Chesley says that it spread with a rapidity that was astonishing, and before he had given the alarm to Keeper Driscoll, it was almost beyond

control The two broke the locks of the fifty cells, and then one of them got his wife and two children, who lived in the building, out in their night clothing.

The fire extended to the main building of the county farm, which was occupied by over 100 of the county's poor, Superintendent De Merritt at once organized a fire brigade of these people, and through their heroic efforts the fire was subdued.

One of the inmates of the asylum, a woman, jumped from the burning building to the yard below, but was unable to escape owing to the high fence.

It surrounded that section of the building and she shared the fate of those inside. The building was built twenty years ago and cost

The number of those who escaped has been increased by one. William Tombly of Great Falls having jumped from the burning building and walked a distance of two miles in a blinding snow storm to the house of William Ham, where he obtained shelter.

It took the Dover firemen ninety-five minutes to reach the scene, the roads being very

The bodies of many of the victims are on the

bedsteads where they perished.

The list of dead includes: William Chesley of Purham, Frank Row, Charles Libbey. William Filles, Maggio White, Lizzle Ellis, Sarah McClintock, Fannie Slattery, Addie Otis, Marr Mountain. Mrs. Roberts, Owen Malley, Michael Casey, Frank Scuggins, Henry Kimball, Julia Reil, Mrs. Mary McClintock, Mrs. Mary Maloney, Caroline Reilly, Mrs. Ann Rothwell, Caroline Haley, Mary Cogley. Sarah Hutchings, Katie Duffy, Edward Cassidy, A. M. McDermott, Sarah Sweet, Frank Page, Mary Nutter, Laura Ellis, Frank Nutter, Robert Dione, Mrs. Mary Larnie, Ann Carr, Eliza Fiker, Mary Wilson,

SARAH DUFFY WILL DIE. Her Murderous Lover Arrested-His Ex-

Maria F. Windall, and others.

cuse for His Act. John McCaffrey, the twenty-year-old printer, who shot his pretty sweetheart, Sarah Duffy, at 157 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednes day night, because she refused to marry him. and who made his escape at the time, was captured yesterday morning by Detective Sergeants Kearney and Noonan of the Fulton street station, in a lodging house in this city. Realizing that it would be dangerous to ross the river either by the bridge or any of the down-town ferries, McCaffrey took a Sands street and Flushing avenue car for Williams-burgh and came to this city by the Roosevelt Street Ferry. Crossing to the foot of Liberty street he purchased a ticket for l'aronne, on the New Jersey Central road. Instead of proceeding to Bayonne he got off at Greenville,

threw away the revolver, and got back to Jersey City on a street car. He then returned to this city, and about 1 o'clock reached the Everett Hotel in Park row and took a room for the night, registering as McCarty. Three hours later the detectives and two policemen reached the hotel and went to his room. He was asleen or feigning sleep when the door was opened. He was quickly hustled out of bed and taken to brooklyn. He made no attempt to deny the shooting, and explained that he had thrown the revolver away during his railroad ride in New Jersey. This is a part of what he said when he got to Brooklyn.

"I had been paying attention to Miss Duffy for three or four years and was greatly devoted to her. I gave her a gold watch and chain, a locked, and other presents. I always supposed she loved me and would marry me. She gave me to understand this. When she refused I lost my head and fired one shot." McCaffrey insisted that he had no recollection of having fired more than one shot, although two bullets took effect in his sweetheart's back, and he may have fired a third which missed her. the night, registering as McCarty.

back, and he may have lived a third which missed her.

McCaffrey is slim and delicate looking. Ho has been in the habit of smoking sometimes three or four packs of cigarettess day. When arraigned before Judge Walsh in the Adams street Court he pleaded guilty in a dazed sort of condition.

of condition.
"Why did you come to shoot this girl?"
Judge Walsh asked.
"Ch. I was full. I suppose," he replied in a careless manner.

He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital to be confronted with his victim, but the doctors said that the girls condition was such as not to permit such action.

Coroner kane visited the hospital earlier in the day. Mass Duffy was conscious but very weak at the time, and simply made this statement:

weak at the time, and simply made this statement:
"As I was going into the house in Hudson avenue he caught hold of my arm and said: "Sallle, you know whatli have alwayshed you; if you don't marry me we will die together." He then shot me."
The doctors found that one of the builets had penetrated the girl's left lung. Last night she was in an unconscious condition, and it was not expected would survive until morning. McCaffrey is a member of the Forty-seventh

Aground on Robbins Reef.

The Dutch tank steamship American, a new vessel and one of the largest of her class in the world, ran aground yesterday afternoon about world, ran aground yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock on Robbins Reef while outward bound for Havre. She could not be got off last night, but it is expected that she will come off this morning at high water. She is a steel vessel of 3,340 tons, with triple-expansion engines. Capt. Boge commands her.

Young & Smylle's "Acme" Licorice Pellets Always grateful to the parched, dry throat. -Adv. Ripans Tabules at Groggists'. Ripans Tabulés our

D. EDGAR CROUSE'S MILLIONS. The Helrs Declare that They Have a Clear

Case Against Mrs. Kosterlitz's Claim. STRACUSE, Feb. 9. - The heirs of the estate of the late D. Edgar Crouse are averse to talking about the correspondence which was found among the effects of the dead millionaire. They will not say directly of what importance it is in disproving any claims which Mrs. Kosterlitz may make. It is learned, however, that this correspondence is considered of so much value in the case that it is locked up in a safe

in the Trust and Depost Company's vault. "Two months ago I was somewhat appre-hensive," said one of the heirs, "but now our case is as clear as day. We have not been idle, and as a result we have obtained evidence as to the woman's career, both before and after Edgar met her, and in both instances the record is decidedly against her. We have affidavits of men who know of her life, and others of unimpeachable veracity have come forward with proffers of evidence which is against her. I cannot tell you the purport of the correspondence found in Edgar's papers, but the spondence found in Edgar's papers, but the end of it will be that the child will be proved not to be the woman's. The child that is heing out forward as a claimant is considerably older than would be indicated by the time when the woman claims that it was born.

"There will certainly be no compromise on our part. No matter what sum she may name—even it as low as \$1,000-1 should reject it."

Mrs. Kosterlitz, it is said, has been ill for a month. When the papers in the action for construction of the will brought by the Crouses were served on her she was found in bed.

THE CHILIAN AWALD DISTRIBUTED. The Beneficiaries Receive Sums Ranging from \$10,000 Down to \$300.

Washington, Feb. O.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilian award for the families of those killed and injured at Valparaiso, Oct. 16, 1801, in the attack on the seamen of the liait!more. The Board arranged the casualties into four classes, and assigned a proportionate amount of the \$75,000 as follows:

To the families of those killed, namely, Charles W. Riggin, boatswain's mate, and Wm. Turnbull, coal heaver, \$10,000 each. To those seriously injured: Jeremiah Anderson, coal heaver, \$5,500; John Hamilton, carpenter's mate, \$5,000; John W. Talbot, sea-

man apprentice, \$4,000; John H. Davidson,

landsman, \$3,000; George Panter, coal heaver

sandsman, \$3,000; George Panter, coal heaver, \$2,500; Wm. Lacey, coal heaver, \$2,000; Herry C. man Fredericks, seaman, \$1,500; Henry C. Jarrett, seaman, \$1,500; John McBride, oiler, \$1,500; John Butler, seaman apprentice, \$1,500. \$1.500.
To those assaulted and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from \$1.200 down to \$700.
To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from \$500 down to \$300.

BROKE A CUSTOM HOUSE LOCK.

A Train Robbed in Ohlo of Goods En Boute from This City to St. Louis,

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.-The Custom House lock on a freight car arriving here early this morning was found to be broken, and it is supposed that a large amount of valuable goods have been taken. The car was full of silk and silver imported goods consigned to many wholesale dealers at the port of St. Louis. The car passed Newark all right at midnight, and the train stopped at Pataskala for water. It is believed that the burglars en tered the car there and threw out the goods tered the car there and throw out the goods on the way here. A candle, nearly burned, was found inside, indicating that the robbers were at work for some time in the car. The floor was strewn with wrappers and labels. F. E. Hayden, Surveyor of this port, took charge of the car, but has no knowledge of the goods in the car.

The bend on the car shows that it was sent directly from Piers 27 and 28, New York city, to the Surveyor of the port of St. Louis.

THEY HAVE PITY FOR GOV. HOGG.

Citizens of Paris, Tex., Say that Lynch Law is Simply the Higher Law. Parts, Tex., Feb. 9.-The special message of Gov. Hogg to the Legislature on the lynching was not known here until the arrival of the morning papers. The first impulse and expression of the people was indignation that the Governor should continue to agitate a matter which he confesses is without remedy. On better consideration this gave way to pity for the absurdities, as the people called them, into which he had plunged. The execution of Smith was said to be simply the decree of the higher law of the South. No error was made, they say, and there was no doubt of crime or criminal, and the same act to-morrow would meet the same fate.

IN HACKENSACK JAIL.

Whereabouts of H. K. Jones, Who w Supposed to Have Been Burned,

HACKENSACE, Feb. 9.-Herbert K. Jones, who, his friends feared, was burned in the hotel fire at Fort Hamilton, is safe in Hackensack jail. where he has been for two weeks. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretences in soliciting subscriptions and receiving payment in the name of a Philadelphia monthly periodical.

He carried the business on for about two years in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and a reward was offered for his arrest. He was collared here, after being shot at by a policeman while attempting to evade capture. He says he has not seen his father, who was reported in to-day's Sun to be looking for him.

Hernandez's Death Sentence Commuted CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Feb. 9.-Pres ident Diaz has signed a commutation of the death sentence passed on Col. Nieves Hernandez to fifteen years' imprisonment, this term being the shortest that, at the Presidential discretion, could under the circumstances le inflicted. The charge against Hernandez was that of treason, in having failed to capture Garza when in the pursuit of that robel.

Ice Gorge in the Mohnwh.

FONDA, Feb. 9.- There is an ice gorge in the Mohawk River at Fonda. The ice is piled up to within two feet of the river bridge. The water is now high and in places the flats are inundated. There is also a gorge in the river a mile below Fort Hunter. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The Wenther.

The creat of the cold wave passed off the Atlantic coast yesterday meeting, and the isoperature began to rise in all districts. It will continue to rise to-day. and the weather will be sufficiently warm to cause i dense for over the Atlantic coast. There is a storm of considerable extent and increasing energy moving eastward from kansas, which to likely to cause rain or snow in the moddle Atlantic States to-day, and it is likely that colder weather will again set in

Yesterday was fair in this city; lowest official temperature, 10°; highest, 37°, average humidity, 61 per cen'; wind south west; average velocity six miles an

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

| 1802 | 1803 |
| 5 A. M. | 35" | 22" | 0.30 P. M. | 43" | 13" |
| 6 A. M. | 35" | 22" | 0 P. M. | 30" | 13" |
| 6 A. M. | 34" | 25" | 12" | 14" | 3" |
| 7 A. M. | 34" | 34" | 34" | 34" | 37" |
| 8 A. M. | 34" | 34" | 34" | 34" | 37" |
| 9 A. M. | 34" | 34" | 34" | 34" | 37" |
| 12 M. | 34" | 34" | 34" | 34" | 37" |

or rain; warmer, southwesterly winds.

For eather New York, exteen Pennsylvinia, New Jersey,
and Betringer, more characteristics and high south
mesterly winds clearing during the evening and probably pair. on Sets day, narray.

For the District of Colombia, Virginia, Maryland,

WASHINGTON POSSECAST FOR PRIDAT.
For New England, threatening weather, with answ

r, southwesterly winds.
For western New York and western Fennsylvania. rain Friday, fair Saturday, winds shitting to westerly; warmer in western New York. "But Best Is Best," The Old Dominion Cigarette. What more can be wanted? Try a package. Photograph in each.—Ada. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MINISTER STEVENS ASSUMES PROTECT TION OF THE ISLANDS.

OUR FLAG ALOFT IN HAWAIL

The Stars and Strines Will Float Over the Public Buildings Subject to Orders from Our Government-Queen Lilluokalani Sends Representatives to Washington to Present Her Case-Marines from the Boston Parade the Streets of Honolulu-The Provisional Government Adopts Laws and is Recognized by Representatives of the

Powers us the Government De Pacto. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.-The anxiously expected steamer Australia arrived off The Heads at an early hour this morning with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The act was executed on the morning of the 1st inst., when the Stars and Stripes were raised over Aliuolani Hall, and the Minister issued the following proclamation, which was pub-

Mished officially:
"To the Hawahan People: At the request of the provisional Government of the Hawalian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawalian Islands for the protection of the life and property and occupation of public buildings and Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purposes specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional Government. This action is taken pending and subject to nego-tiations at Washington. John L. Strvens,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. "United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893.

"Approved and executed by G. C. Wiltse, Captain, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Boston."

HONOLULU. Feb. 1 .- Since the coming into power of the new provisional Government natters have been going on very quietly, the Hawaiians all desiring to await the decision of the United States Government. The indications to-day, however, are that there is dissension existing among the members of the Executive Council of the new Government. and it is believed that a request has been made to the Hawaiian Minister to take full control pending the decision of the United States. Martial law still exists, and although there are no hardships reported, yet the people, both native and foreign, chafe under the situation. No arrests whatever have been made, and only for the continued presence of armed men in the streets the usual quiet prevails. The Boston's marines and sailors are paraded through the streets several times daily, but no open adverse comment is made

upon their presence. This morning the news was brought of the death by drowning at Hawaii of Miss Stevens. the eldest daughter of the American Minister resident. The flags on all the consulates are now flying at half-mast.

The latest flying rumors obtained about town at 85 o'clock are to the effect that the American flag was to be placed over the Government House at 9. The departure of the Boston's men from the armory at 8:45 lent color to the report, and at 9 the fact was accomplished, the Stars and Stripes being placed over the Government building. Everything, as the steamer leaves, is quiet, and there are no indications of any attempt at resistance to the new protectorate. Mesara. Neuman and Prince Kawananakow go on this steamer to present the Queen's side of the Question in Washington. The provisional Government has been busy since its inception. The executive and advisory councils formed the Legislature and held daily sessions to pass such acts as were deemed immediately needful. earliest acts was the repeal of the Lotters Franchise act; another provided the following form of oath for all residents desiring to affirm allegiance to the provisional Govern-

ment: "I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the provisional Government of Hawaiian Islands, promulgated and proclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893, not hereby renoun pressly reserving, all allegiance to any foreign country of which I may be a citizen."

All the Judges and a number of other officials were empowered to administer this oath. and it was taken by hundreds the first day it was available. From Jan. 17 until Feb. 1. fourteen days, the provisional Government has enacted nine new laws. One of the most important defines and prescribes penalties for treason. It is evidently levelled against any attempt to subvert the new Government by friends and supporters of the old, whether by native or by foreign residents who might

be in sympathy with the ex-Queen. The Government on Jan. 30 enacted a law prohibiting the importation of firearms and ammunition, dynamite, and all explosives. By an act passed on Jan. 27 the National Guard of Hawaii was organized. On Jan. 30 John H. Soper, commanding the volunteer forces of the provisional Government, issued an order by which all citizens were required to report within three days all arms in their possession. The Government's volunteerarmy is increasing every day, and recruits are beng rapidly broken in, with the result that they make a very creditable showing. The legislative hall and other rooms at the Government building bave been turned into barracks for the men. Everything possible is done for their comfort, and supplies are constantly being taken into their quarters. The palace grounds are being patrolled by guards to prevent loiterers from entering. but an occasional concert is given by the hand on the Government grounds for the benefit of the public. Company 1, composed of l'ortuguese citizens, numbers forty-five men, armed with rifles.

The following is the gist of the British Minister's letter to the provisional Government, recognizing the new regime:

recognizing the new regime:

"Bartish Legation. |
Honolulu, Jan. 10, 18.63. |
"Gentlemen: The receipt of communication of the 17th inst. is acknowledged, together with a copy of the proclamation informing methat for the reasons set forth in the said proclamation the linewaitan monarchy has been abrogated and a provisional Government established, and whereby you ask me to recognize the said provisional Government on behalf of her liniuanite Macesty's Government as the existing de facto Government and to afford it the moral support of my Government. In really lug the say that I recognize the said provisional togenment as the existing de facto Government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. |
"James H. Waophouse."
"It M. Minister Resident."

Pesident Sanford B. Cole, on Jan. 20, issued

Pesident Sanford B. Cole, on Jan. 20, issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties. Ac., rogulared of the sovereign of the Hawaiian kingdom, should be bereafter vested in and performed by the President of the provisional flovernment, and that the Executive Council would perform the duties of the Carinet. Another proclamation announced that if any person, recruits, soldiers, or sallors, within the Hawaiian Islands, engage in armed heatility against the Government, or acts in any other freasonable manner, he shall be published by fine and imprisonment, not less than ax mouths nor more than six years. The preclamation also demanded that all persons in the engage of the Government takes the outhout a clame within twenty-lays.

At a meeting of the lovesuitive and Anvisory Councils on an 23 it was decided to organize a National Government of the lovesuitive and A. H. Soper commander of the forces, with the rank of Colonel.

The provisional Government's volunteer army is increasing. Legi-lative hall and other rooms at the sovernment has received certificates of recognition from the consular and diplomatic coops representing Japan, France, Great Britain, Chill, Denmark, Germany, Australe